

## NEOTROPICAL NABIDAE (HETEROPTERA), 2: A NEW SPECIES OF METATROPIPHORUS

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*Abstract.*—A new species *Metatropiphorus alvarengai* (Surinam, Brazil, Argentina) is described.

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The present paper is based on materials of the American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH) and the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. (USNM) kindly sent to me for study by R. T. Schuh and T. J. Henry correspondingly. Some paratypes originating from the AMNH collection are retained in Zoological Institute, Leningrad.

### ***Metatropiphorus alvarengai*, new species**

Figs. 1–6

*Description.* Apex of head, rostrum, antennae, legs, and medial part of mesothoracic sternum strongly shining, remaining parts dull or feebly shining. Dorsal side of head, fore lobe of pronotum, scutellum, and femora covered by long nearly upright light hairs, the hairs on hemelytra shorter. Hind lobe of pronotum, and coriaceous part of hemelytra with small and shallow wrinkles and pits, without distinct punctures.

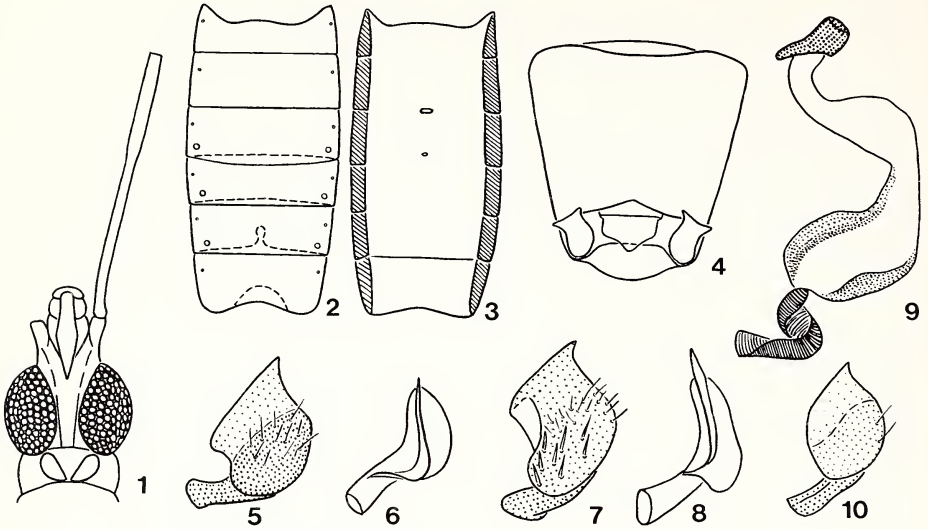
Head 1.5 times longer than wide, black, sometimes brownish yellow at apex. Eyes large, with large facets, the width of vertex between eyes equals  $\frac{2}{5}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of eye width and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of eye length. Ocelli large, divided by a dull triangular spot subequal in width to one ocellus. Rostrum brown, scarcely surpassing the fore coxae. Antennae dark brown to black, segment I twice as long as head, II 1.4–1.5 times longer than I.

Pronotum reddish brown, fore lobe partly or completely black, hind lobe without medial shining stripe. The length of pronotum slightly more than its width in male, as a rule slightly less than its width in female. Scutellum dark brown or nearly black. Hemelytra strongly surpassing the apex of abdomen, blackish brown, with clavus behind the scutellum, apex, outer margin, and inner discal cell of corium mostly more light colored, dirty brownish yellow.

Coxae and trochanters mostly black or dark brown. Femora dark brown to nearly black, basal  $\frac{2}{3}$  of middle femora, and basal  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{6}$  of hind femora dark yellow, in specimens from Santa Catarina and Argentina also with dark yellow stripes at fore and hind margins on basal  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of fore femora. Fore femora 6–7 times longer than wide. Tibiae yellow with brown or black apex, sometimes completely brown. Tarsi black.

Abdomen dark brown to black, sometimes basal sternites with a longitudinal yellowish stripe, tergites I–VII (except laterotergites) membranous, whitish.

Parameres with the hairy part very convex, marginal plate yellowish, with projecting corners.



Figs. 1-10. 1-6. *Metatropiphorus alvarengai*. 1. Head and antennal segment I, dorsal. 2. Segments II-VII of abdomen of a female, ventral. 3. Segments I-VII of abdomen of a female, dorsal. 4. Male genital segment, dorsal. 5. Left paramere, lateral. 6. Same, ventral. 7-9. *M. belfragii*. 7. Left paramere, lateral. 8. Same, ventral. 9. Aedeagus. 10. *M. drakei*, left paramere, lateral.

Measurements (based on 5♂♂ and 5♀♀ from Mato Grosso Prov.): head width 0.59-0.64, vertex width 0.10-0.13, pronotum length 1.19-1.31, its width in male 1.14-1.20, in female 1.21-1.33, length of antennal segments I-IV 1.21-1.36, 1.67-1.93, 1.29-1.36, 0.76-0.83 mm.

In specimens from Surinam and Mato Grosso total length of male 6.3-6.6, female 6.8-7.1, width of male 1.1-1.2, female 1.2-1.4 mm. Specimens from Bahia, Santa Catarina and Argentina are larger (length of male 7.7-8.0, female 8.4-8.7, width of male 1.3-1.4, female 1.6 mm) and with larger parameres, but not differing in form and proportions.

*Holotype*. ♂ BRAZIL. *Mato Grosso*: Vila Vera, 55°30'W, 12°46'S, Oct. 1973, M. Alvarenga (AMNH).

*Paratypes*. SURINAM. *Moengo*: Boven Cottica R., 16 May 1927, Cornell Univ. Lot 760, Sub. 60, "*Metatropiphorus* n. sp. Harris det.," H. M. Harris Coll. (USNM), ♀ without head. BRAZIL. *Mato Grosso*: same data as for holotype (AMNH), 8♂♂, 7♀♀; *Sinop*: 55°37'W, 12°31'S, Oct. 1974, M. Alvarenga (AMNH), 3♂♂, 2♀♀. *Bahia*: Encruzilhada, 960 m, Nov. 1972, M. Alvarenga (AMNH), ♂, ♀. *Santa Catarina*: Nova Teutonia, 3 Sept. 1943, F. Plaumann (USNM), ♀. ARGENTINA. *Buenos Aires*: Tigre, Jan. 1956, J. Daguerre (USNM), ♂, ♀; San Fernando, Jan. 1958, J. Daguerre (USNM), ♂.

*Etymology*. Named in honor of Brazilian entomologist M. Alvarenga, who collected the holotype and most of the paratypes.

*Discussion*. Three species of *Metatropiphorus* were known before this study: *M. drakei* Harris (West Indies), *M. belfragii* Reuter (U.S.A., all records from the West

Indies belong to the former species), and the extinct *M. succini* (Jordan) from Baltic amber. Both recent species differ from *M. alvarengai* in more light, predominantly light gray or dirty yellow coloration, besides the ocelli are subcontiguous, head between them shining, hind lobe of pronotum with a shining longitudinal stripe, parameres less convex, their outer corner broadly rounded in *M. drakei* and with a nearly discolored area in *M. belfragii*. In *M. succini* antennal segment I is much longer.

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